NO FOREIGN DISSEM



CIA/RR CB 65-59 October 1965

Copy No. 195

INTELLIGENCE BRIEF

STATUS OF SOVIET ARMS AID TO CYPRUS

DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE Office of Research and Reports

NO FOREIGN DISSEM SECRET

GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification . .1

WARNING

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, USC, Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

Approved For Release 2001/04/17: CIA-RDP79T0#003A002400090001-5

STATUS OF SOVIET ARMS AID TO CYPRUS

In mid-August the USSR reportedly rejected a request from Cyprus for additional arms aid, ostensibly because the Greek Cypriots still had not assimilated the Soviet equipment -- valued at more than \$10 million -- already delivered. The weapons included medium tanks, artillery, motor torpedo boats, and personnel carriers. Support equipment for surface-to-air missiles (SAM's) has also been delivered to the island in spite of NATO pressures in early 1965 to halt such deliveries. Although Moscow has been willing to provide arms aid in an effort to exploit Turkish-Greek differences over the Cyprus issue, it has attempted to minimize public reaction to its role in the supply of weapons to Cyprus by transshipping the equipment through the United Arab Republic (UAR). Only the actual SAM's and some associated gear remain to be delivered from the UAR. Currently, most of the Soviet weapons are being operated by Greek personnel (described by Athens as army veterans hired by the Greek Cypriots), and training in the operation of Soviet weapons is continuing in the UAR and on Cyprus.

1. Background of Soviet Arms Aid to Cyprus

Following the outbreak of hostilities between the Greek and Turkish communities on Cyprus in late 1963, Archbishop Makarios sought sources for arms aid. After his requests were rejected by Western suppliers, he turned to the USSR in March 1964. Despite initial objections to the introduction of Soviet weapons on the island expressed by the Greek government to Nicosia and an attempted veto of the agreement by the Turkish Cypriot Vice President of Cyprus, an agreement for arms aid was signed in Moscow by representatives of the Soviet and Cypriot governments on 30 September 1964.

Soviet policy in the northeastern Mediterranean area has aimed primarily at disrupting the southern flank of NATO. In an effort to exploit differences between Greece and Turkey over the Cyprus issue and to complicate relations with their NATO allies, Moscow injected itself into the dispute by providing arms aid to the Greek Cypriots. The USSR has attempted to minimize public reaction to its role in this arms supply, however, by using the UAR as an intermediary.

2. Arms Agreement of September 1964

A. Value and Terms

Although few details of the 1964 agreement have been published, the overall value of the agreement (based on the cost of equipment) is estimated at about \$14 million and the credit at \$7 million (assuming a discount of 50 percent from list prices). The credit probably was for a period of at least 15 years at an annual rate of interest of 2 percent.

Repayment presumably will be made in hard currency or in commodities at the option of Nicosia. Technical assistance -- the training of Greek and Greek Cypriot personnel in the UAR under Soviet or Egyptian instructors -- probably also was included in the agreement.

B. Equipment

Most of the equipment under the 1964 agreement is believed to have been delivered and deployed on Cyprus. The equipment included the following items:

25X1B

25X1B

25X1B

Approved For Release 2001/04/17 : CIA-RDP79T01003A002400090001-5

The SAM equipment provided to Cyprus by the USSR is the most advanced item in the aid package. Deliveries of SAM equipment began in late February 1965, and by the middle of March three Greek ships carrying SAM components, but no missiles, had unloaded at Cyprus ports. Diplomatic reaction by Greece's NATO allies caused the deliveries to stop abruptly in mid-March, and some Greek ships destined for Cyprus returned to Alexandria and unloaded SAM equipment. Subsequently, a group of 30 Greek SAM personnel (reportedly only one of three such Greek groups) returned from Cyprus to Greece. Cypriot Minister of Interior Georkadjis reportedly stated that if Greece refused to send SAM crews Cyprus would get them from the UAR or the USSR.

Early in April 1965, Nicosia stated that in the absence of a UN or NATO guarantee against a Turkish attack it intended to proceed with plans to make its SAM system operational. Greece apparently relented, and the 30-man group en route to the UAR for training returned to Cyprus. Shortly thereafter, deliveries of military equipment were again started. Greek freighters delivered five military cargoes -- reportedly including SAM gear -- during the period mid-April through early June. If these reports are accurate, most of the SAM equipment reportedly scheduled for delivery to Cyprus is probably now on the island. To date, however, there is no reliable information indicating that any of the actual missiles are on Cyprus or that SAM sites are under construction.

3. Conclusions

The Soviet policy of offering arms aid to Cyprus has served Communist objectives well. The introduction of Soviet arms has made the USSR a significant factor in the Cyprus dispute; it has decreased the likelihood of immediate "enosis" (the union of Cyprus with Greece, to which the USSR has always objected); and perhaps most important, it has served to weaken the southern flank of NATO.

25X1A



Approved For Release 2001/04/17 : CIA-RDP79T01003A002400090001-5

NO FOREIGN DISSEM

'Àpproved For Release 2001/04/17 : CIA-RDP 79 101003A002400090001-5

St/A/DS Distribution of Current Support Brief No. 65-59, Status of

Soviet Arms Aid to Cyprus --- October 1965 (SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

Copy No.	Recipient
1 - 5 6 %	O/DDI, Room 7E32, Hq. O/DDI, 25X1A
9 £	SNAPOR
10	Ch/E
11 - 13	D/ONE
14 - 19	St/CS
20	St/PR
21 - 27	D/T (1 each branch)
28 - 34	D/R (1 each branch)
35	MRA
36 - 40	D/P (1 each branch)
41 - 46	D/F (1 each branch)
47	St/PS
48 - 53	D/I (1 each branch)
54 - 58	D/A (1 each branch)
59 - 60	GD/OBI
61 - 62	CD/OBI
63 64 - 69	CD/X/OBI RID/SS/DS, Unit 4, Room 1B4004 Hg 25X1A
70	, 100, 20, 100011 1D 1001, 11q.
71	St/P/A St/FM
72	Analyst/Branch T/PO)
73	GR/CR
74	BR/CR
75	FIB/SR/CR, Room 1G27, Hq.
76	Library/CR
77	IPI/CR
78	Archival File - Records Center
79	Chief, OCR/FDD
80	DCS/SD
81	OCI/SA/R, Room 5G19, Hq.
82	DDI/CGS, Room 7G00, Hq.
83 - 84	DDI/CGS/HR, Room 7G00, Hq.
85	DDI/RS, Room 4G39, Hq.

* Approved For Release 2001/04/17 : CIA 45 79 101003A002400090001-5

	Copy No.	Recipient	
	86 - 88	D/OSI	
-	89	D/OBI	
	90	DD/S&T/SpINT 25X1A	
	91 - 92	OTR/IS/IP, Room 532, 1000 Glebe (1 - OTR/SIC)	
	93	NPIC/CSD/REF, Room 1S518,	
	94	NSAL, Room 3W136, Ft. Meade (via GB31, Hq.)	
	95 - 103	OCI Internal (via SDS/DD/OCR) 25X1A	7
25X1A	104 - 112	NSA (via GB31, Hq.)	`
20/(1/(113 - 114	National Indications Center, Room 1E821, Pentagon	
	115 - 126	State, INR Communications Center, Room 6527, State Dept. Bldg.	
;	127 - 130 USIA, IRS/A, Room 1002, 1750 - Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Attn: Warren Phelps		
	131 - 175	Defense Intelligence Agency, DIAAQ-3, A Building, Arlington Hall Station	
	176 - 240	St/P/C/RR, Room 4F41, Hq. (held in St/P/C, 15 Oct 65).	
'	241 - 290	Records Center	

Approved For Release 2001/04/17 : CIA REP 10003A002400090001-5

21 October 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Dissemination Control Branch, DD/CR

FROM

: Acting Chief, Publications Staff, ORR

SUBJECT

: Transmittal of Material

It is requested that the attached copies of CIA/RR CB 65-59, Status of Soviet Arms Aid to Cyprus, October 1965, Secret/NO FOREIGN DISSEM, be forwarded as follows:

State, INR Communications Center, Room 6527, State Dept. Bldg. Suggested distribution for Embassies in Moscow, London, Paris, Ankara, Athens, Cairo, and Nicosia

ACTION COMPLETED

The dissemination requested by this memorandum has been completed:

BY: 04 Date: 22 Oct. 65 25X1A



Attachments: Copies #186 - #192 of CB 65-59

cc: CGS/RB

Approved For Release 2001/04/17 : CIA-RDP79T0/1003A002400090001-5

destability and declassification

SECRET

Approved For Release 2001/04/17 : CIA-Special 1003A002400090001-5

Project No. 35. 5277	Report Series CIA/RR CB 65-59			
	- 10/5 (GDGDDT /NO			
Title: Status of Soviet Arms Aid to Cyprus October 1965 (SECRET/NO				
FOREIGN DISSEM)				
Responsible Analyst and Branch	_{T/PO} 25X1A			
(Control to the Control to the Contr	_{T/PO} 25X1A			

RECOMMENDED DISTRIBUTION TO STATE POSTS

B_{loc}

Berlin, Germany
Bucharest, Romania
Budapest, Hungary
Moscow, USSR
Prague, Czechoslovakia
Sofia, Bulgaria
Warsaw, Poland

Europe

Belgrade, Yugoslavia Bern, Switzerland Bonn, Germany Brussels, Belgium Copenhagen, Denmark Geneva, Switzerland Helsinki, Finland The Hague, Netherlands Lisbon, Portugal ✓London, England Luxembourg, Luxembourg Madrid, Spain Oslo, Norway Paris, France Rome, Italy Stockholm, Sweden Vienna, Austria

Pacific

Wellington, New Zealand Manila, Philippines Canberra, Australia Melbourne, Australia

Far East

Bangkok, Thailand
Djakarta, Indonesia
Hong Kong
Rangoon, Burma
Kuala Lumpur, Malaya
Saigon, Vietnam
Seoul, Korea
Singapore, British Malaya
Taipei, Formosa
Tokyo, Japan
Vientiane, Laos
Colombo, Ceylon

Near East & South Asia

Ankara, Turkey
Athens, Greece
Cairo, Egypt
Damascus, Syria
Kabul, Afghanistan
Karachi, Pakistan
New Delhi, India
Nicosia, Cyprus
Tehran, Iran
Baghdad, Iraq
Tel Aviv, Israel
Beirut, Lebanon
Amman, Jordon
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Ottawa, Canada

ARA

Mexico
Guatemala
Panama
Brazillia, Brazil
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Bogota, Colombia
Santigao, Chile
La Paz, Bolivia
Montevideo, Uruguay
Caracas, Venezuela

<u>Africa</u>

Yaounde, Cameroun Leopoldville, Congo Addis Ababa, Ethopia Accra, Ghana Abidjan, Ivory Coast Nairobi, Kenya Monrovia, Liberia Tripoli, Libya Rabat, Morocco Lagos, Nigeria Mogadiscio, Somal Khartoum, Sudan Tunis, Tunisia Pretoria, South Africa Algiers, Algeria Cotonou, Dahomey Dakar, Senegal Bamako, Mali

